DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 211 251 RC 013 055

AUTHOR Carlson, Mary C.
TITLE The Rural School Building in North Central and Northwestern North Dakota: A Brief Description. Country School Legacy: Humanities on the Frontier.
INSTITUTION Mountain Plains Library Association, Silt, Colo. Country School Legacy Project.
SPONS AGENCY National Endowment for the Humanities (NFAH), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 81
NOTE 24p.; For related documents, see RC 013 047-058 and RC 013 070-084. Some charts may not reproduce clearly due to small or faint type.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Construction Materials; Educational Attitudes; Educational Facilities Planning; *Educational History; Elementary Secondary Education; *Ethnic Groups; Rural Areas; Rural Education; *Rural Schools; *School Buildings; *School Construction; Small Schools; State History
IDENTIFIERS *Country School Legacy Project; German Russians; Historic Sites; *North Dakota; Norwegians

ABSTRACT

The time period and the pioneer conditions that existed when north central and northwestern North Dakota were settled determined the type of rural schools that were established there. Those areas were settled between 1885 and 1910. Most of the settlers in that area of the state were of Scandinavian (particularly Norwegian) extraction. The vast majority came from a background that valued universal free education. Most early rural schools were small frame buildings with a common dimension of 18 by 32 feet. As far as can be determined, none of the early schools in the area had their architecture inspired by ethnic influences. The majority were built to meet state specifications and copied from designs in state plan books. Exceptions were the very early sod and log schools; sod schools appeared more frequently in the communities composed of Germans from Russia. Trees were seldom a feature of the school grounds. School outhouses often lacked attention. A considerable number of rural schools in North Dakota are being preserved and restored, but not in their original setting. Although many rural schools remain scattered over the countryside in their original locations, nearly all are abandoned and neglected. (Appended charts detail school locations and construction.) (Author/CM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED211251

COUNTRY SCHOOL LEGACY:

Humanities on the Frontier

THE RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING IN NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHWESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

A Brief Description

by

Mary C. Carlson

Glenburn, North Dakota

1981

Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

Sponsored by the Mountain Plains Library Association

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Andrew Gulliford

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

RC 013055

COUNTRY SCHOOL LEGACY ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Project Director:
Andrew Gulliford
Colorado Mountain College/Silt Elementary School
Silt, Colorado

Media Director:
Randall Teeuwen
Photo America
Fort Collins, Colorado

Exhibits Director:
Berkeley Lobanov
Denver, Colorado

Fiscal Agent:
Joseph Edelen
I. D. Weeks Library
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota

COUNTRY SCHOOL LEGACY: HUMANITIES ON THE FRONTIER

The Mountain Plains Library Association is pleased to be involved in this project documenting the country school experience. Funding of this project from the National Endowment for the Humanities, cost sharing and other contributions enabled us all to work with the several state-based Humanities Committees as well as many other state and local libraries, agencies and interested citizens. We are deeply impressed not only by the enthusiasm for this work by all concerned but by the wealth of experience brought to bear in focusing attention on—and recapturing—this important part of history, and how we got here. This project seems to identify many of the roots and "character formation" of our social, political and economic institutions in the West.

Already the main Project objective seems to be met, stimulating library usage and increasing circulation of historical and humanities materials in this region. Public interest is rising in regional, state and local history. Oral history programs are increasing with greater public participation. The study of genealogy—and the search for this information—is causing much interest in consulting—and preserving—historical materials. What has been started here will not end with this project. The immediate results will tour the entire region and be available for any who wish the program, film, and exhibit. There will be more discussion of—and action on—the issues involving the humanities and public policies, past and present. The Mountain Plains Library Association is proud to be a partner in this work, the Country School Legacy, and its contribution to understanding humanities on the frontier.

Joseph J. Anderson
Nevada State Librarian
Past President
Mountain Plains Library Association

Mary C. Carlson
Country School Legacy
Glenburn, North Dakota
1981

DEC 1981
ERIC/CRESS
RECEIVED

THE RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING IN NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHWESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

A Brief Description

The time period and the pioneer conditions that existed when north central and northwestern North Dakota were settled determined the type of rural schools that were established here. Since the country school was an integral part of the rural setting, it is necessary to sketch the background of this area's settlement.

North central and northwestern North Dakota were settled during the quarter century between 1885 and 1910. Land was generally homesteaded or purchased for farming in 160 acre plots. Settlement proceeded from the central part of the state to the northwest at roughly the same pace as the rail lines were constructed. The settlers who departed from the train and unloaded their belongings from the boxcar at a small station would see, as they looked toward the area that was to be their new home, nothing but prairie and sky.

Although the expanse of prairie grass undulating in the breeze must have offered a starkly majestic scene, the new settlers were eager to break the monotony of the horizon line by erecting new homes and farm buildings, their first priority. Only when their families and livestock were sheltered and enough prairie plowed to permit planting a crop for the coming year could the newcomers turn their attention to establishing adequate school houses.

H. R. Shellenberger, Superintendent of Benson County Schools in 1896, freely admitted that schools were being neglected. "Much of this is due to the newness of the country," he wrote. "Men's energies are directed to establishing homes and supplying the material wants while the schools are being slighted. The office of county superintendent in this county is not even above this criticism!"[1]

Most of the settlers in this area of the state were of Scandanavian--particularly Norwegian--extraction. Some of them came directly from the mother country, but many were the offspring of immigrant parents who had settled in midwestern states a generation earlier.

The vast majority of these pioneers came from a background that valued universal free education. Many undoubtedly would have erected substantial and elaborate schools to house their children's education, as well as to demonstrate community progressiveness, but they lacked the means to do so. The settler's economic expectations proved to be greater than the reality; "getting by" became a watchword among farmers on the northern plains, a watchword that applied to schools and farm improvements alike.

The earliest country schools were humble affairs, in some instances nothing more than abandoned "claim shanties" measuring 10 by 14 feet and covered with black tarpaper. Torger Sinness, Benson County Superintendent of Schools, reported in 1900 that "Here schools are often held in small, dilapidated claim shacks which are not at all suited to the purpose." Yet, Sinness believed the teachers in those schools were providing good education. "Obstacles which in the older and richer settlements would appear well nigh insurmountable," he wrote, "seem to incite teachers and pupils to the most persistent efforts to make their schools a success."[2]

In the Turtle Mountains and along wooded river valleys some log schools were built. Sod buildings housed schools in places on the open prairie. Sod and log school houses, however, were seldom more than temporary structures that served until the district acquired sufficient funds to erect a frame building. No sod or log schools remain in this area.

The vast majority of rural schools were small frame buildings with a common dimension of 18 by 32 feet. Although small these structures appeared substantial on the open prairie and were often a source of community pride.

The typical frame school had six to eight 28 by 62 inch double-hung windows generally located on the south and east. Windows were often omitted on the north and west sides to deter the dominant northwest winter winds. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this general feature. Some schools had a few small windows to the north and west while some, designed perhaps with an eye to balance rather than to winter comfort, had 6 or 8 large windows directly opposite each other with two more on the end opposite the entrance. The entrance to the school was generally through a small cloakroom and was almost invariably to the east or south. The ceilings were normally 14 feet from the floor and the roof was commonly the gable type. A small shed for coal storage was frequently attached to the rear of the school.

As far as can be determined, none of the early schools in this area had their architecture inspired by ethnic influences. The majority were built to meet state specifications and copied from designs in state plan books. Exceptions were the very early sod and log schools. Sod schools appeared more frequently in the communities composed of Germans from Russia, the only group of immigrants in North Dakota who emigrated from a prairie environment and thus the ones who had more experience constructing sod and earth structures.

Several country schools had a small barn on the grounds to shelter horses. These barns have been either dismantled or moved away.

Trees were seldom a feature of the school grounds in this area. Although students and teachers in hundreds of rural schools planted trees to celebrate Arbor Day, few trees survived. Roaming cattle and neglect of proper care when school was not in session combined to doom the small trees. The school that could boast of trees on the grounds was rare.

Toilets were another fixture of country school grounds that often lacked attention. Laura Eisenhuth, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1894, called the poor condition of the outhouses "the greatest moral question affecting schools." Too many toilets, she noted, "are snowed full in winter and too vile to enter in summer, leaving the pupils without the proper means to obey the call of nature the whole day. No wonder that their brains are inactive, their digestion impaired, and their circulation sluggish." She urged school boards to provide suitable outhouses and to "keep them free of all kinds of drawings and writings, immoral influences that burn and blacken the pure young souls of innocent children, and perpetuate and strengthen the evil in evil."[3]

A considerable number of rural schools in North Dakota are being preserved and restored. Approximately 12 communities in north central and northwestern North Dakota moved rural schools onto their museum grounds within the past five years. There are at least 10 to 15 more schools that have been moved to farmsteads for preservation and restoration by individuals. In most cases these schools are being restored and furnished rather faithfully. County historical societies are taking the lead in providing funds for preservation.

Present research has uncovered no country schools that are being preserved in their original setting. Although many rural schools remain scattered over the countryside in their original locations, few of them show signs of recent repair or attention. Nearly all are abandoned and utterly neglected.

Approximately one in ten of the extant country schools has a bell tower. In several instances bell towers were removed when the roof was reshingled. Bells remain in only those schools that have been restored. A good many school bells can be found mounted on brick pedestals in back yards.

Eureka country school, located approximately five miles north of Minot, is a unique rural school that still holds classes. The school consists of two former one-room schools moved together, side to back, to form an "L" configuration. Painted red and billed by a sign as "The Little Red Schoolhouse," the school has a staff of two teachers and one teacher's aid. Thirty nine students are divided into two rooms, one for grades 1 through 4, and another for grades 5 through 8. The Eureka school is not, of course, representative of the rural schools that served the state's primary educational needs so well from the settlement period to the 1950's.

NOTES

[1]Public Documents of North Dakota, "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1896," p. 276.

[2]Documents, "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1900," pp. 329-30.

[3]Documents, "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1894," p. 14.

Inventory contributed by Dr. Warren A. Henke

Number of ONE-ROOM 1917 — — —

		1 1917	2 1921	3 1930	4 1935
1	Adams	54	42	48	47
2	Barnes	93	77	77	79
3	Benson	81	80	66	74
4	Billings	46	47	54	53
5	Bottineau	126	87	103	103
6	Bowman	56	34	42	42
7	Burke	96	82	80	81
8	Burleigh	100	92	105	105
9	Cass	114	114	111	110
10	Cavalier	116	90	93	100
11	Dickey	90	81	98	97
12	Divide	74	76	84	82
13	Dunn	84	96	107	108
14	Eddy	44	42	44	45
15	Emmons	125	129	142	140
16	Foster	37	38	33	39
	Golden Valley	62	49	63	61
18	Grand Forks	115	108	122	124
19	Grant	112	116	115	116
20	Griggs	60	58	60	58
21	Hettinger	74	73	75	75
22	Kidder	88	92	91	91
23	LaMoure	91	101	99	98
24	Logan	92	96	106	101
25	McHenry	134	95	116	115
26	McIntosh	94	99	104	105
27	McKenzie	107	117	120	127
28	McLean	151	156	166	168
29	Mercer	78	90	90	91
30	Morton	149	155	154	155
31	Mountrail	118	116	135	130
32	Nelson	59	65	61	63
33	Oliver	46	38	47	49
34	Pembina	98	94	96	96
35	Pierce	90	87	86	85
	Ramsey	63	46	58	53
	Ransom	54	53	54	53
38	Renville	66	50	53	54
39	Richland	140	121	134	135
40	Rolette	38	38	38	40

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Trial — Schools in North Dakota — 1978

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1940	1945	1950	1955	1961	1972	1978	-	
48	47	41	35	23				1
77	78	83	33	21				2
74	75	61	67	17				3
50	42	40	36	37				4
109	95	96	90	37				5
41	37	40	38	35				6
72	73	60	60	12				7
96	95	89	92	67				8
106	104	91	54	11				9
101	99	98	100	55				10
100	100	86	69	16				11
81	79	83	61	39				12
108	109	101	101	74				13
44	42	42	37	21				14
142	140	139	130	114				15
41	39	39	34	10				16
58	58	46	43	37				17
125	122	115	109	72				18
112	114	94	98	53				19
58	55	52	52	43				20
73	73	58	55	22				21
92	89	83	82	7				22
99	92	84	73	14				23
101	101	99	97	49				24
102	103	103	102	24				25
103	103	95	82	18				26
112	113	92	89	51				27
166	155	141	135	38				28
88	86	86	83	75				29
149	149	152	151	109				30
129	129	105	101	39				31
62	62	55	50	25				32
45	45	43	47	45				33
95	96	86	82	34				34
82	81	80	80	18				35
52	47	46	42	7				36
52	52	48	51	11				37
59	44	30	34	8				38
135	128	127	103	75				39
42	41	25	32	25				40

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NUMBER OF ONE-ROOM

1917 — — —

		1 1917	2 1924	3 1930	4 1935
1	Sargent	77	77	74	59
2	Sheridan	83	80	81	81
3	Sioux	17	30	36	41
4	Slope	62	58	58	54
5	Stark	112	102	101	98
6	Steele	59	53	64	65
7	Stutsman	169	173	183	185
8	Towner	45	34	37	39
9	Traill	68	51	60	60
10	Walsh	125	118	129	128
11	Ward	154	143	158	162
12	Wells	99	86	91	91
13	Williams	132	119	124	123
14					
15	Total	4,722	4,441	4,577	4,732
16	In session Enrollment				

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rural Schools in North Dakota
— — 1978

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1940	1945	1950	1955	1961	1972	1978	
64	65	62	57	6			
85	81		79	46			
39	37	28	27	24			
52	46	50	50	16			
93	93	81	84	62			
61	62	52	50	10			
181	171	152	137	46			
41	44	42	23	7			
59	57	55	53	29			
125	125	123	119	72			
165	163	144	138	34			
91	91	77	64	25			
121	126	109	102	98			
4,658	4,553	4,108	3,795	1,963	38	22	
3,392	3,043	2,657	2,355	817			
					386	156	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Construction and Type of School houses built in 1894

		1 Frame	2 Stone	3 Sod	4 Log
1	Adams				
2	Barnes	5	1		
3	Benson				
4	Billings				
5	Bottineau	8			
6	Bowman				
7	Burke				
8	Burleigh				
9	Cass				1
10	Cavalier	11			
11	Dickey	3			
12	Divide				
13	Dunn				
14	Eddy	1			
15	Emmons	2			
16	Foster	2			
17	Golden Valley	2			
18	Grand Forks	2			
19	Grant				
20	Griggs	3			
21	Hettinger				
22	Kidder	2			
23	La Moure	2			
24	Logan	2			
25	McHenry				
26	McIntosh	10			
27	McKenzie				
28	McLean				
29	Mercer				
30	Morton	1			
31	Mountrail				
32	Nelson				
33	Oliver	1			1
34	Pembina	2			
35	Pierce	1			1
36	Ramsey	5	1		
37	Ransom	2			
38	Renville				
39	Richland	3			
40	Rolette	5			

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Construction and type of School houses built in 1894

	1 Frame	2 Stone	3 Sod	4 Log
Sargent	4			
Sheridan				
Sioux				
Slope				
Stark	25	1	1	
Steele	6			
Stutsman				
Towner	1			
Traill	12	2		
Walsh	11			
Ward				
Wells				
Williams				1
Total	263	5	1	4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Number and Type of School Houses in 1906

		1 Frame	2 Stone or Brick	3 Sod	4 Log
1	Adams				
2	Barnes	136	6		
3	Benson	92	3		
4	Billings	14			
5	Bottineau	132	3		2
6	Bowman				
7	Burke				
8	Burleigh	68	3		1
9	Cass	164	15		
10	Cavalier	138			4
11	Dickey	89	1		
12	Divide				
13	Dunn				
14	Eddy	65		1	5
15	Emmons	65			
16	Foster	47	1		
17	Golden Valley				
18	Grand Forks	146	7		
19	Grant				
20	Griggs	67	1		
21	Hettinger				
22	Kidder	35			
23	LaMoure	90	6		
24	Logan	53			
25	McHenry	135	4		
26	McIntosh	72			
27	McKenzie	2			3
28	McLean	104		1	1
29	Mercer	27		2	
30	Morton	111	3	4	
31	Mountrail				
32	Nelson	83	3		
33	Oliver	20			
34	Pembina	109	5		1
35	Pierce	114	1		
36	Ramsey	98	1		
37	Ransom	74	5		
38	Renville				
39	Richland	166	6		
40	Rolette	39	1		12

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Numbers and Type of School Houses in 1906

		1 Frame	2 Stone or Brick	3 Sod	4 Log
1	Sargent	80	2		
2	Sheridan				
3	Sioux				
4	Slope				
5	Stark	59	1		
6	Steele	72	1		
7	Stutsman	126	3		
8	Towner	74			
9	Traill	94	6		
10	Walsh	141	5		
11	Ward	259	7	1	1
12	Wells	96	4		
13	Williams	38	1		
14					
15	Total	3554	103	9	34
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Number and Type of School Houses
IN 1914-1915

		1 Frame	2 Stone or Brick	3 Log & Sod	4
1	Adams	61	1		
2	Barnes	122	12		
3	Benson	101	5		
4	Billings	39	1		
5	Bottineau	146	11	1	
6	Bowman	60	3	1	
7	Burke	102	3		
8	Burleigh	101	4	1	
9	Cass	148	22		
10	Cavalier	139	2		
11	Dickey	101	2		
12	Divide	77	3		
13	Dunn	79			
14	Eddy	47	4		
15	Emmons	118		1	
16	Foster	42	6		
17	Golden Valley	59	3		
	Grand Forks	132	15		
19	Grant				
20	Griggs	68	5		
21	Hettinger	78	3	1	
22	Kidder	84	2		
23	LaMoure	98	5		
24	Logan	97			
25	McHenry	148	8		
26	McIntosh	105			
27	McKenzie	106	4	5	
28	McLean	147	4	1	
29	Mercer	80			
30	Morton	262	6	2	
31	Mountrail	108	6	1	
32	Nelson	84	6		
33	Oliver	46			
34	Pembina	114	4		
35	Pierce	98	3		
36	Ramsey	87	4		
	Ransom	74	4		
38	Renville	83	2		
39	Richland	162	7		
40	Rolette	50	2	3	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Number and Type of School Houses in 1914-1915

		1 Frame	2 Stone or Brick	3 Log & Sod	4
1	Sargent	85	6		
2	Sheridan	87	1		
3	Sioux	7			
4	Slope	59	1	1	
5	Stark	110	4		
6	Steele	68	6		
7	Stutsman	172	9		
8	Towner	66	1	1	
9	Traill	92	4		
10	Walsh	130	13		
11	Ward	162	18		
12	Wells	113	7		
13	Williams	146	6		
14					
15	Totals	5150	252	19	
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

District Schools in Barnes County
1879 - 1981

	Name	1 District Number	2 Date Organized	3 Year	4 Out of Existence
1	Daily	1	March 31	1879	1954
2	Valley City	2	May	1879	Open
3	King	3	July 1	1879	1967
4	Mayo	4	January 17	1880	1909
5	Sanborn	5	January 17	1880	1973
6	Getchell	6	February 4	1880	1966
7	Stewart	7	February 5	1880	1954
8	Alta	8	February 20	1880	1962
9	Hubart	9	February 27	1880	1963
10	Heimes	10	March 21	1881	1962
11	Norma	11	March 21	1881	1964
12	Nattimier	12	April 22	1881	1966
13	Oriska	13	May 2	1881	OPEN
14	Ellsbury	14	May 12	1881	1912
15	Bennett	15	May 10	1881	1954
16	Didier	16	May 19	1881	1954
17	Logan	17	May 20	1881	1964
18	Springvale	18	June 14	1881	1959
19	Sand Prairie	19	June 25	1881	1954
20	Odell	20	August 15	1881	1916
21	Booth	21	September 17	1881	1954
22	Brimer	22	October 12	1881	1957
23	Clark City	23	October 22	1881	1957
24	Svea	24	November 1	1881	1963
25	Sibley Traill	25	November 5	1881	1966
26	Franklin	26	November 29	1881	1914
27	Noltimier	27	December 17	1881	1915
28	Gray	28	January 9	1882	1955
29	Minnie Lake	29	January 13	1882	1958
30	Drake	30	January 20	1882	1955
31	Eastedge	31	January 23	1882	1957
32	Nelson	32	January 27	1882	1952
33	Cuba	33	January 31	1882	1964
34	Weimer	34	February 8	1882	1954
35	Cuba	35	February 13	1882	1962
36	Nome	36	February 15	1882	1972
37	Brown	37	February 22	1882	1963
38	Ellis	38	March 11	1882	1963
39	Ashtabula	39	March 10	1882	1963
40	Skandia	40	March 13	1882	1954

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

... SCHOOLS IN BARNES COUNTY

1879 - 1981

	Name	1 District Number	2 Date Organized	3 Year	4 Out of Existence	
1	Uxbridge	41	May 29	1882	1957	1
2	Breezy Point	42	June 1	1882	1916	2
3	Ladoury	43	June 8	1882	1959	3
4	Svea	44	July 28	1882	1915	4
5	Eckelson	45	June 23	1882	1978	5
6	Urbana	46	October 9	1882	1958	6
7	Greenland	47	October 27	1882	1958	7
8	Hillside	48	November 15	1882	1958	8
9	Edna	49	November 20	1882	1954	9
10	Beimer	50	December 5	1882	1909	10
11	Marsh	51	December 21	1882	1957	11
12	Litchville	52	January 5	1883	OPEN	12
13	Mansfield	53	March 12	1883	1958	13
14	Fingal	54	March 15	1883	1980	14
15	Wegner	55	March 19	1883	1962	15
16	Leal	56	March 20	1883	1958	16
17	Matteson	57	March 20	1883	1954	17
18	Island Lake	58	March 27	1883	1958	18
19	Laketown	59	March 29	1883	1958	19
20	Skandia	60	March 30	1883	1954	20
21	Owens-Strande	61	April 7	1883	1954	21
22	Spring Creek	62	May 1	1883	1954	22
23	Law	63	May 15	1883	1957	23
24	Hobart	64	July 7	1883	1970	24
25	Dazey (N.C.)	65	May 21	1883	OPEN	25
26	Plano	66	May 30	1883	1959	26
27	Grand Prairie	67	June 2	1883	1963	27
28	Coleman	68	June 5	1883	1954	28
29	Rosebud	69	June 8	1883	1954	29
30	Greenland	70	June 12	1883	1916	30
31	Pierce	71	June 16	1883	1957	31
32	Rosebud	72	June 23	1883	1959	32
33	Green	73	July 7	1883	1914	33
34	Plainview	74	July 23	1883	1915	34
35	Spring Creek	75	July 28	1883	1923	35
36	Alta	76	September 14	1883	1962	36
37	Whitcher	77	March 8	1884	1952	37
38	Alderman	78	March 22	1884	1963	38
39	Brimer	79	May 13	1884	1957	39
40	Ellsbury	80	March 16	1885	1912	40

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

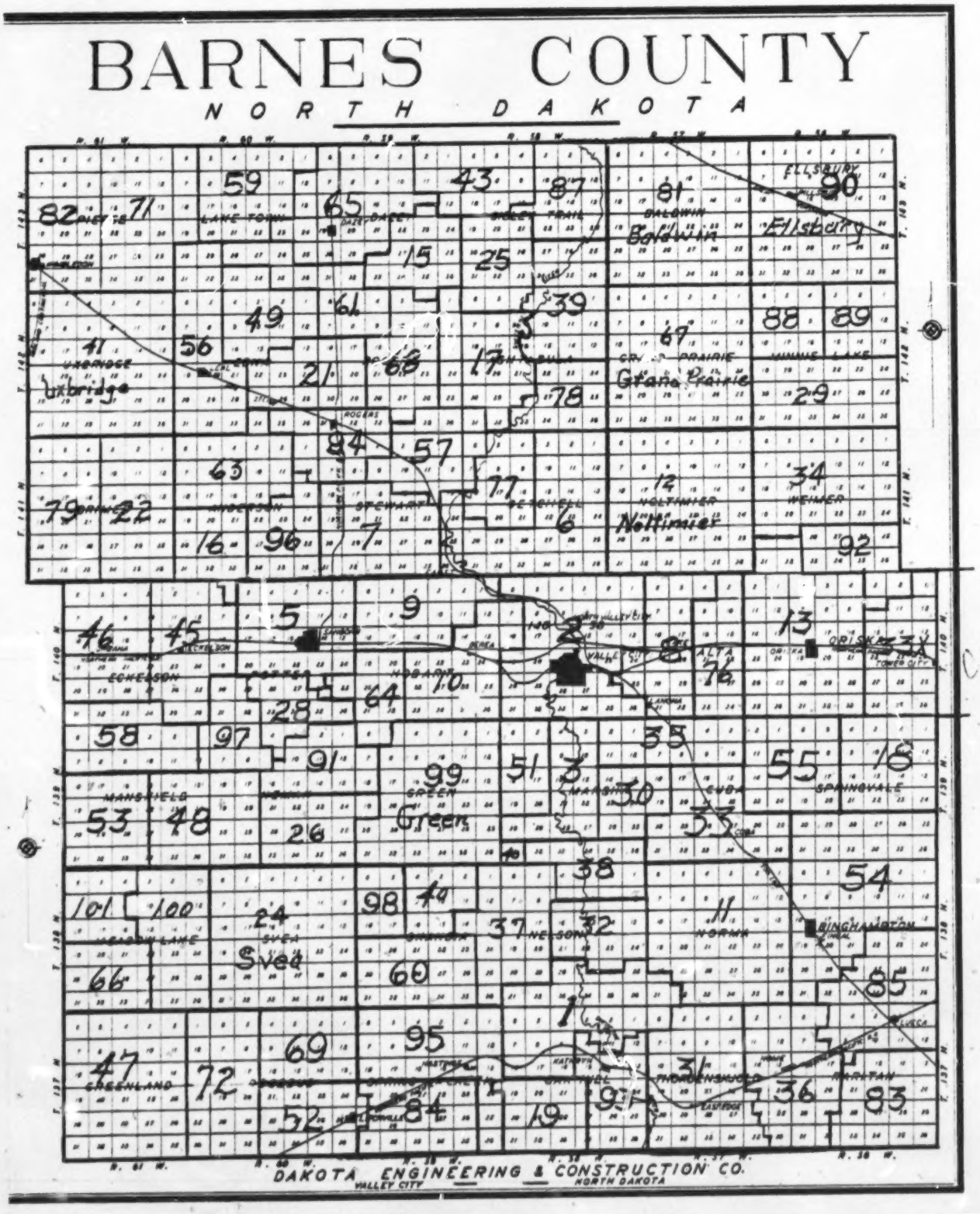
District Schools in Barnes County
1879 - 1981

	Name	District Number	Date Organized	YEAR	Out of Existence
1	Baldwin	81	May 4	1885	1956
2	Wimbledon	82	June 25	1885	OPEN
3	Raritan	83	April 3	1888	1961
4	Spring Creek	84	August 17	1888	1954
5	Lucca	85	May 9	1888	1970
6	Grand Prairie	86	August 5	1889	1914
7	Moore	87	September	1889	1957
8	Moe	88	June 2	1893	1956
9	Minnie Lake	89	June 5	1893	1958
10	Ellsbury	90	January 3	1894	1974
11	Hemen	91	March 20	1895	1954
12	Mayo	92	January 12	1904	1952
13	Kathryn	93	April 9	1904	OPEN
14	Rogers	94	April 3	1905	1958
15	Hastings	95	March 8	1906	1971
16	Bowers	96	May 6	1907	1957
	Lakeside	97	August 2	1909	1958
	Mainview	98	July 4	1910	1958
19	Green	99	February 16	1914	1974
20	Clark City	100	July 6	1933	1958
21	Radtke	101	July 6	1933	1958
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
38					
39					
40					

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BARNES COUNTY

NORTH DAKOTA


Ellsbury
Baldwin
Grace Prairie
Uxbridge
Valley City
Sverdrup
Green
Sverdrup
Nortonville
Springvale
Binghamton
Greenland
Manchester
Maryan
Echelson
Hobart
Lake Town
Rogers
Meadow Lake
Lake Prairie
Weimer
Holtimier
Orisko
Alta
Nelson
Hobart
Manfield
Meadow Lake